

With the Clergy and Laymen

The Church and Industrial Welfare

A Report on the Labor Troubles in Colorado and Michigan

(Following is the third instalment of a report entitled "The Church and Industrial Welfare," dealing with the recent labor troubles in Colorado and Michigan and written by Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Congregational churches and associate secretary of the commission on the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.)

The Companies and the State.

The attitude of the coal companies toward the state government, as well as their relations to the enforcement of the laws, is revealed in the latest biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of Colorado for 1912-13. Lefty Monical, deputy state factory inspector, reported as follows:

"March 21, 1912—Wooten Land and Fuel Company, two mines situated close to the New Mexico line on the Santa Fe railroad; I found the scales at the Wooten mine unbalanced, the scales at the Turner mine very favorable to the miners. They could not be balanced and on weighing a car of coal the weight of three men weighing 450 pounds only increased the weight of the car 50 pounds."

"March 26, 1912—Delagua-Victor-American Fuel Company's mine: Working good force of men. Was told it was an open camp, but found gun men ready to exile all undesirable, and was not allowed to test the scales. March 28 found the same conditions existing at Hastings, but was over-looked by the marshal, who failed to see me enter town."

"March 17, 1912—Segundo—C. F. & I Co., washer and coal ovens. I found the machinery unprotected and the stairways without hand rails, and the superintendent refused to give the number of men working."

"April 22, 1912—Ludlow-Hamey mine of the Huerfano Coal Company: Found the men were having trouble getting the increase of pay promised. Was invited to attend a meeting called by the men and held on the open prairie. They asked my opinion and I gave it; but I am of the opinion that there is likely to be a strike called, unless conditions are adjusted."

"May 15, 1912—Mattland—Not allowed to examine the scales at Victor-American Fuel Company's mine."

"May 16, 1912—Gordon Coal Company: Working boys under 16 years of age; had them laid off immediately."

"May 18, 1912—Pieton—C. F. & I Co.'s mine visited. Was told by Mr. Manley, superintendent, that the Pieton mine was one mine that I could not inspect; that he was running that mine, not the state of Colorado, and the only way I could inspect that place was to get a special permit from Mr. Wetzel, the general superintendent at Pueblo, which I did the next morning. Mr. Manley met me the next morning and apologized profusely, saying he had made a mistake; that it was the scales that I could not inspect, which I did not."

Splendid laws have been passed by the state of Colorado regarding mines, providing for checkweighmen, and also giving the state inspectors the right to inspect scales, machinery and mines, but from the reports of the inspectors it would seem that the coal companies deemed it their right to determine in what measure they will obey the law.

Political Domination. The coal companies dominate the politics in those counties where the mines are located. They have brought about the election of the judges, sheriffs, coroners and assessors. They can do about as they please so far as the law is concerned. A mass of evidence was brought out in the congressional investigation to show that they control the political, social and economic situation. Jefferson Farr, sheriff of Huerfano county, has been in office for 15 years and prior to that his brother was sheriff for four years. He is known as the "king of Huerfano county."

"What he says goes"—as one of his admirers put it to me. It is not what he says, however, but what the coal companies say. These companies have secured his election as well as that of other officers and they control them. The federal grand jury made a report at Pueblo Monday, December 2, 1913, in which 25 of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America were indicted for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. In the same report the jury says: "The coal companies have been sufficiently influential to nominate, elect

and control many county officers, and have done so with the result of complicating the industrial situation by arousing political prejudices. "Some county officers, reputed to have the support of coal companies, have shown undue activity in controlling elections, having in one instance changed precinct boundaries presumably to eliminate unfavorable votes of miners, and have thus aroused not only political but social dissatisfaction."

Private Detectives and Mine Guards. The system of guards was instituted years ago and has been carried on continuously. Camps are patrolled by armed men. Most of these men are furnished by detective agencies, and according to the testimony of A. C. Felts, the agencies do not look into the character of the men whom they employ. It is these armed men who are really responsible for most of the trouble that has occurred in the mines. They have exercised an arbitrary power and have held the miners in subjugation to the companies. It is not possible for a worker to complain of conditions without getting into trouble.

The reason given by the companies for hiring these mine guards is that they are necessary to protect the property of the mines and the lives of their workmen. No one questions the right of any organization to employ watchmen and give them authority to protect their property. But in the coal regions of Colorado these mine guards are armed by the companies, and also are deputized by the county, so that they form a kind of private army, and are able to control by intimidation, and by manipulation of the offices of the community, the whole political situation. The same federal grand jury referred to above reported as follows:

"Many camp marshals, whose appointment and salaries are controlled by local companies, have exercised a system of espionage and have resorted to arbitrary powers of police control, acting in the capacity of judge and jury and passing the sentence 'Down the canyon for you' (meaning thereby that the miner so addressed was discharged and ordered to leave the camp) upon miners who had incurred the enmity of the superintendent or pit boss for having complained of a real grievance or for other cause. These, taken with brutal assaults by camp marshals upon miners, have produced general dissatisfaction among the latter."

CHRISTMAS TO BE OBSERVED AT C. U. CHURCH

Various Departments of the Church to Hold Celebration Tuesday Evening

Holiday celebrations have already begun at Central Union church, the Sunbeam department of the Bible school leading off with its Christmas party Friday afternoon. At this delightful gathering the Sunbeams were hosts and hostesses of the occasion, inviting the Cradle Roll children as their guests. Parents, ranged around the walls of the parish house, enjoyed the pretty sight of the beautifully decorated tree and the even prettier sight of the kiddies decked out in their best enjoying the good time to the top of their bent.

Miss Ermine Cross, the superintendent of the department, and her corps of able assistants, directed the events of the afternoon so successfully that as each youngster went away clutching his shiny red apple, his expressions of delight were hearty and genuine.

Tuesday evening, December 22, at 7 o'clock the other departments of the Sunday school will hold their Christmas entertainment, taking this early hour so that the younger children will be able to attend. Special music by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra, carols by the school and by Mrs. C. L. Hall and Philip Hall and a number of specially selected stereoscopic views of the "Christmas Story" will be the main features of the entertainment, although a beautiful Christmas tree, a Santa Claus and candy and ice cream will be in evidence. All children of the school, their parents and friends are cordially invited to attend.

ly unused to American customs and laws; large number of them come from countries where the individual is in the habit of taking the law into his own hands, and oppression in Colorado was naturally met by the same tactics. There were inexcusable outbreaks, such as the shooting up of an automobile of a private party entering the town of Trinidad. Foul language used by some of the union men against the strike breakers who attempted to work, inflamed hatred and brought trouble. But the unions have succeeded in a large measure in holding these men in check.

Early in October of last year the strikers moved out of the company houses and settled in colonies, which were established on ground leased by the union. These tent colonies are so located that the strikers have a view of the entrance to the most important mines. Thus they are enabled to keep watch on the strike breakers who are being brought in by the companies.

From the very first there was a great deal of violence and disorder. A number of black hand letters were sent out to coal operators. The strike breakers were hunted; those who were in sympathy with the companies were called "scabs" and altogether there was a great deal of petty disturbance and annoyance. On the other hand the mine guards have worked and tormented the dwellers in tent colonies, boasting that they would "clean them up." An armored automobile was built in the shops of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, at the suggestion and under the direction of A. C. Forbes of the Baldwin-Felts detective agency. Armed with a Hotchkiss rapid-firing gun and a squad of gun men, it came to be known as the "death special." It shot up the Forbes colony and made other vicious and deadly attacks on strikers. Felts testified before the Congressional committee that he had ordered and paid for machine guns under authority from the operators.

After the destruction of the Forbes colony the miners armed themselves more generally and encounters between mine guards and strikers became frequent. Those who were actually killed on both sides are estimated all the way from 15 to 150. Because of the inaccessibility of the regions in which the mines are located and the general lack of communication between the different settlements, much of the disorder and violence that actually occurred did not find its way to the papers. On the other hand, the violence and partisanship of the papers controlled by the operators, as well as those controlled by the miners, exaggerated and overestimated acts of violence. Whenever we find conditions similar to those in Colorado, we always find the same conditions of disorder and lawlessness.

The Militia By the last of October conditions became so strained that the governor ordered out the militia. The soldiers were gladly received by the strikers, for they expected they would have some protection, but their hopes were in vain. It soon became evident that the militia was under the control of the coal companies.

Men and women were thrown into jail and charged being lodged in jail against them.

Many of the members of the union in Colorado are ignorant non-English speaking foreigners. They are utter-

Brevities From The Anti-Saloon League

The committee on legislation of the Anti-Saloon League met Tuesday and carefully prepared its report for the conference held Wednesday in the Library of Hawaii in order to discuss the bills to be presented at the next session of the legislature for the purpose of securing new or improved legislation along lines of civic betterment. The proposed measures of the Anti-Saloon League have already been published.

Several hundred copies of Mrs. J. M. Whitney's little book comprising a history of the temperance question in Hawaii from early times down to the present, together with a little pamphlet prepared by Dr. J. W. Wadman containing some helpful suggestions on the matter of temperance instruction to children, have been mailed to public and private teachers all over the territory.

The executive committee met Thursday afternoon and adopted C. H. Dickey's resolutions whereby certain constitutional changes were made in the work of the league in order to secure a territorial organization. The committee instructed the superintendent to take the necessary steps towards the election of representatives by all churches and missions of every denomination and the holding of a territorial annual convention in Honolulu the latter part of February when it is expected Rev. P. A. Berer, D. D., the national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, will be present and confer with the local workers in regard to future plans.

The visitation of the city schools by Superintendent Wadman in the interests of the league's educational campaign among children, has been continued during the week. Monday morning was spent at the Royal school. There is no assembly hall there and it is impossible to have its 1100 or more pupils gather in one place. Under the guidance of the principal, Doctor Wadman visited each class of the higher grades by itself and with the aid of a little map of the United States, showing how the nation is rapidly going dry, he explained to the children the nature of prohibition, its rise, growth, results, etc.

Central Grammar was visited Tuesday and Mrs. F. W. Carter introduced the speaker to the upper grades assembled in three class rooms thrown into one. Doctor Wadman states that this was one of the happy incidents of his experience in which the students insisted on his "re-appearance," so to speak, and some further remarks about the big movement in favor of prohibition. The meeting was certainly most enthusiastic and this educational campaign among the school children is not only cordially supported by the board of public instruction and teachers, but meets with the hearty approval of the public.

ed strike breakers who were brought into the state. The militia instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, were used to break the strike. Special attack was made upon the Ludlow colony, it being the largest in the district. There were nine hundred people living here; two hundred and seventy-two of them children, twenty-one having been born during the winter. There were twenty-one nationalities and yet they lived in peace. It was this colony against which the militia, including the mine guards, directed their fire April 20. A number of the inhabitants were killed and the tents were destroyed by fire.

In the investigation following the Ludlow battle it was shown that many of the militia who were receiving pay from the state at the same time in the employ of the coal companies as guards and were receiving double pay. They were really employees of the companies, fighting in the name of the state.

The destruction of the Ludlow colony maddened the strikers so that bloodshed and disorder became general. Mine properties were fired and the communities terrorized. A group of women met in the state house in Denver and upon their insistence the governor telegraphed the president at Washington, asking him to send federal troops into the state. The effect of this move was to bring quiet and at least a temporary peace into the troubled districts.

(Continued next Saturday.)

DR. DOREMUS SCUDDER WILL RETURN HOME ON MATSONIA JANUARY 5

The latest tidings from Dr. Doremus Scudder report that he is to make a second trip to Washington and then, after speaking at New Haven, will set his face westward. He will spend some time in Los Angeles, getting into touch with local conditions and leaders, and visiting his brother, Rev. John L. Scudder of Hollywood. On December 30 he will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamship Matsonia. This trip has brought him into close touch with unusually interesting people and problems and as soon as possible after his return he will tell people at Central Union some of the events of the past three months.

Crossed electric wires started a fire which destroyed the St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Jersey City. The loss is \$75,000.

SHERWOOD EDDY TO VISIT CITY NEXT TUESDAY



G. Sherwood Eddy, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Asia.

Noted "Y" Secretary Has Completed Great Religious Campaign in Chinese Empire

G. Sherwood Eddy, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Asia, who has just completed one of the greatest religious campaigns in the history of China, will be a through passenger on the steamer Mongolia Tuesday, en route to the mainland. Mr. Eddy is well known in Honolulu, having spoken here several times during stopovers of his boats. Mr. Eddy spends half of the year in China, Japan and India, working among students, and the other half in America assisting John R. Mott in the matter of association administration.

Two special meetings are being planned for Mr. Eddy Tuesday evening. The first one will be at 6 o'clock at the central Y. M. C. A., at which time the members will be given the opportunity to meet Mr. Eddy and hear about the recent changes which have taken place in the Orient. At 7:30 o'clock a meeting of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. members will be held at their hall on Beretania street to hear about Mr. Eddy's work in China. A large meeting of Chinese men will doubtless take advantage of this opportunity to meet Mr. Eddy.

Fletcher S. Brockman, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who was in Honolulu a short time ago, has recently said that the campaign in China "promises to be a national revival, greater in extent, deeper and in every way more wonderful than the great Korean revival."

In the last number of Association Men Mr. Brockman has more to say regarding the campaign, as follows: "On the first day 2000 students crowded into the meeting in the guild hall and hundreds were turned away. In addition to the daily meetings for students a meeting of 1500 school boys from 20 institutions and another for the merchants and gentry numbering 1800 were held."

"Over 1000 inquirers were enrolled in Tientsin, each of whom promised to join Bible classes. In Peking there was a total attendance at the meetings of 14,000, with 2000 inquirers. The meetings were held in a specially constructed pavilion seating 4000 built at the suggestion of the ministry of the interior on a site furnished by the government in Peking. It is the first time in history that Christian meetings have been allowed within this sacred precinct. The pavilion was placed next to the sacred altar where the emperor annually worshipped the spirits of the land."

"The response of the officials and leaders of China was most notable in Peking, which is probably the most conservative center of the nation. Mr. Eddy tells of one meeting held for inquirers in which were present one former governor, two generals, a private secretary to the president, the director of a Chinese national bank and other prominent officials, and a merchant who has given this year \$15,000 to Christian work. Mr. Eddy's interpreter was the son of a former governor of Chekiang province and the grandson of Marquis Tseng, China's greatest statesman of modern times."

"In all of the cities in which Mr. Eddy is conducting evangelistic meetings Christian workers from neighboring cities are coming to study his methods and to carry the evangelistic fire back to their homes. In Foochow over 1000 workers were planning to assemble for training conference conducted by Mr. Eddy. For the past year preparations have been made throughout the Fukien province for the conduct of a province-wide evangelistic campaign. So great is the interest in these meetings that 100

Three Men Each With a Golden Eagle

A TEMPERANCE SERMON By Dr. John W. Wadman

While the workmen stood chatting with their friends in the corner of Fort and Second streets one Saturday afternoon not long ago, upon passing one crossed the street, entered a store and bought a little son a suit of school clothes. Another took a few steps, passed into another store and bought his wife and two daughters each a pair of shoes; the third pursued his way along Hotel street to Beth-el and quickly disappeared through the swinging doors of a beer emporium and "blew in" his gold eagle for booze, part of which he himself drank and the other part did service for treating purposes.

Later on, armed with some recent official government statistics published by the bureau of statistics in Washington, D. C., I went into the dry goods store and asked the manager to show me the eagle which pumber one had spent for clothing, and as we talked the matter over with the government statistics before us, we were able to discover that \$2.31 of the ten dollars went to the farmer for cotton and wool and \$2.30 was paid in wages to the spinner, the weaver and the tailor. Running into the shoe store on the same kind of an errand, it was not a difficult problem in mathematics to calculate that of the ten dollars spent by number two for shoes \$3.24 went to the farmer for the hides and \$2.35 as wages to the tanners and shoemakers. The rest of the \$10, both in the case of the clothes and shoes, went to pay railroad and steamship transportation, rents, taxes, interest, incidentals and profits.

I then dropped into the saloon, and while the man who spent his eagle was still there, too drunk to find his

way to buy a loaf of bread. On the way to the baker she meets her father, who has just spent another nickel for a mug of beer. Here again those same statistics will aid us to do a little calculation. Following the loaf of bread back through the bakery and the flouring mill to the farmer, it will be found that 37 per cent of the nickel goes to the farmer for his grain and 16 per cent to the baker and miller in wages, or a total of 53 per cent, being more than half of the nickel spent for bread going back to the farmer and the wage earner.

Well, now, what about the mug of beer? Let us see. The statistics help us again. Here it is. To the farmer only 1 per cent for grain or hops and 7 per cent in wages to the man who grinds and sweats in the brewery. That is 17 per cent or about one-sixth, as a total of this nickel spent for booze benefits the farmer and the workingman.

The rest of each nickel, after paying the farmer and the daily toiler, namely, nearly one-half in the case of the bread and only one-sixth in the case of the beer; the rest, I say, in each case goes to pay for transportation, rent, taxes, etc., and to apply as "profits in the trade." Do you wonder then that there is "big money" in liquor?

You see then, that it makes a big difference to the farmer, the baker and the miller whether my nickel or yours goes for beer or for bread. The bread yields them 53 per cent and the beer only 17 per cent, which is a gain in favor of the bread of 36 per cent on every nickel spent in the bakery, or nearly two cents out of the five, was still there, too drunk to find his

SHOES, CLOTHES OR "BOOZE."

WAGES	WAGES	WAGES
FARM PRODUCTS	FARM PRODUCTS	FARM PRODUCTS
WAGES	WAGES	WAGES
FARM PRODUCTS	FARM PRODUCTS	FARM PRODUCTS

TEN DOLLARS.	TEN DOLLARS.	TEN DOLLARS.
Spent for shoes.	Spent for whiskey.	Spent for clothing.
(To wages, \$2.35, to farm products, \$3.24.)	(To wages, 8 cents, to farm products, 49 cents.)	(To wages, \$2.30, to farm products, \$2.31.)

way home to his hungry, shoeless children and the broken-hearted mother clad in the rags of a drunkard's wife, the stout, well-fed, grinning bartender allowed me to handle the eagle for a few moments while I readily computed that only 49 cents of that \$10 squandered for booze goes to the farmer for his grain and only 8 cents in wages to the men in the brewery. Let me, then, restate the proposition in one single, simple, absolutely truthful sentence. Here it is: From the man who spent his \$10 for clothing, farmers and wage-earners receive \$4.65; from the man who spent his \$10 for shoes, farmers and wage-earners receive \$5.59; out from the one who squandered his \$10 in booze, farmers and wage-earners receive only a paltry 57 cents. In other words, honest farmers and hard-working wage-earners lose \$4.50 on every \$10 that is spent for liquor instead of for clothes and shoes.

Now, according to the same government statistics there were 60,000,000 of those gold eagles that went for booze last year, which means a loss to the farmer and workingman of \$270,000,000 annually on liquor alone, to say nothing of the millions more lost to the railroad and steamship companies, merchants, clerks, etc., all swallowed up largely in profits by the beer emporiums. These calculations, let me repeat, are based upon recent government statistics and cannot be questioned. The proposition affords food for thought, especially in these days of high cost of living. Perhaps it can be more clearly demonstrated by the use of the diagram appearing above.

Here is another illustration: A mother gives her little girl a nickel daily newspapers throughout the country are supplying their readers with accounts of them."

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